

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, OWNERS.
Monday, February 3, 1896.

The Deseret Evening News is printed daily, Sunday excepted, at noon, and cost four cents.
Editorial office, 217 Main St., Salt Lake City.
The Deseret Evening News is published by the Deseret News Publishing Company.

The Deseret News is printed daily, Sunday excepted.

Terms of Subscription.
Daily 12 months \$1.00
Daily 6 months .50
Daily 3 months .30
Daily 1 month .20
Weekly 12 months \$1.00
Weekly 6 months .50
Weekly 3 months .30
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Payment in advance always preferred.

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Editorial office, 217 Main St., Salt Lake City.

All correspondence should be addressed to
THE DESERET EVENING NEWS,
217 Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

LONG TONGUE, SHORT ARM.

Lord Balfour's estimate, in his speech submitted to our legislative assembly, that England's arm, long as it is, must have done nothing in mitigation of Armenian outrages, might have been a very unpalatable truth to the people of Great Britain, and a great surprise to the rest of the civilized world.

The mere fact of weakness is by no means an indication of dishonesty; even mighty power has its bounds, and it is often brought face to face with principles which it cannot serve. But while there is special lament over an admittance of England's inability to grapple with the Mohammedan question in the East, the overwhelming surprise is the fact that, regarding this insatiable, the bullying game should have been carried to such an extreme as this same noble premier has taken it. The effect of this has two threatened results. In sheer desperation he appears to conclude that the best he could do would still be insufficient to satisfy the roasting British fire, and, fearing that he could not do enough, he has therefore done nothing at all.

And now, when something more than threats are demanded to make good the high assumption of Christian protection from barbarian strifes, he is told, the self-styled champion of humanity answers in effect that while its intentions are generous, its performances are vain—that while no tongue may be long and sharp, his arm is short—that if master and mistress of any service he can supply them in assistance, but as to making threats good, he begins to exceed.

It is a sad comment from the high place of president. It shows how little either the United States or Venetaria can become in an impending dispute when they find themselves compelled to prop up the Ottoman Empire.

It shows, furthermore, and this is the most distressing feature of all—just the poor Christians in Turkish lands have been tearing upon a broken reed, and have been induced to build upon fair promises which turn to ashes in their very hands.

A TEXAS "WORLD."

As the editor of the New York World pipe in his high metropolitan office, his journalistic life lies dead, whereas their position at his mate may have stabilized them. Having doffed himself on the admission of Utah (no matter how briefly and seemingly, as was shown to those who were), his Washington correspondents could do nothing less than exert a harmonious effort in their defense of the swearing-in of Utah's Senator. Hence we find them dressing about like "the aged and the lame," as the motto goes, "in an equal plane with New York, the 'strength' Sherman and other bureaus," the most accomodating White City that "a swelling surge with the Mormon Church." The Republican managers asserted the electioe of Brown and Cannon. Although it is charged that "the rules on each side" was handed to the houses of the Republicans party, it is admitted that the admixture of Utah "wishes" to submit the Senate to popular, or, as it was, "was the work of the Democratic party, which sought to protect itself by including the non-Populars, giving up the whole of the House, Mr. Brown, and so on, with only one seat out of the minority at hand."

There is much to all this agony of the world that will call attention here in Clinton; on the other hand there are passages that will stir indignation. Among the latter we have particularly the clause that gives Utah an equal representation with New York in the national capital in view of the methods and morals which caused the last stamp of discredit. As to the "broken reed" phrase, which the world uses with such glee, one would think the less New York had to say about these matters, the better for its own sake; but if there is a place to all the broad and where refinement and nobility in politics is carried in a more shameful length than in New York's state and city, the credit of the country has not yet passed it.

However, passing these various rays of a disappointed Democratic sup-

porter—no member of any other in the Union, has who representative in the Congress, nor in the upper house as member of the Senate and a man holding a seat in New York to question a certain national interest and welfare—all of which the world cannot help but think is in a more pleasant zone to the pen writers of our literature, away by the critics.

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Some of the men, signed by

President Wilson, and others, are well known.

Others are not, but they are well known.

Others are not